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It our friends who favor us with me catton wish to have rejected articles reta must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Measure of Victory.

Four years after a victory that must be called abnormal the Republican party has achieved an even greater triumph. WILLIAM MCKINLEY is reflected by a

greater Electoral majority than he received four years ago. The Republican majority in the Senate has been increased, and so has the major-

ity in the House of Representatives. While some of the enormous Republican majorities in the various States have declined, others have grown immensely. In no single State, on the other hand, except in Georgia, where the political conditions are not the same as in ordinary States, has the Bryan majority, where it existed, not declined

The Republicans have carried more States than they carried in 1896. BRYAN has carried fewer States.

Probably the diminished majority in Republican States will be explained by the story ity has shrunk from 268,000 to 143,000, a difference of 125,000, the Republican strength in the Empire State shows no material decline. The vote for McKinley throughout the State, whether in the counties outside New York, in New York county or in Kings, was approximately the same in 1900 as it publican vote for McKINLEY rose on Tuesit rose nearly 45,000.

It was the drifting back of Democratic first candidacy and who took up their won through his agency reckoned in very partisanship again mainly, we believe, high figures. German voters were estivotes might possibly be of some service to the following table: the present

The fall in the Republican majority in New York, or in any other State, is no cloud upon the Republican triumph and no sign of diminished confidence in the Republican policy.

### The New Woman on Frolic.

That the old city of New York should have elected on Tuesday only one Republican Congressman is discreditable to the commercial and financial capital of America, rapidly advancing to the place of the world's capital-discreditable and absurd, also. The order maintained in so great a town throughout the day of the election, however, reflects only honor and credit on this community and generally on the Ameri-

When the polls were closed and in the evening the streets were thronged with people eager to see the returns and to exult over victory, the popular display could bring only pride in his countrymen to every American observer. In no other great capital of the world would it have been possible. The Tenderloin district, so called, was a special scene of glorifleation and excitement, kept up till past midnight, but nothing occurred during all that time to mar the decency of the jollification, which was carnival like in its unrestraint, though it followed an election in which there was sharp division, with unexampled excitement of feeling on both sides. Sidewalks and pavements were almost impassable; the din was ceaseless, yet throughout the crowds were harmonious in their jollity. They had come out for fun and not to quarrel. Political friends and foes jostled each other without any manifestations of ill feeling. Impromptu Bryan processions passed impromptu McKinley processions without a sign of clashing. Drunkenness was almost entirely absent, yet everybody was in high spirits and abandoned to the joy of the occasion. In spite of the boisterous crowds, thronged Broadway was as safe for women and children as if it had been a New England village road on a Sunday.

of the celebration-the vast number of urchins in blowing horns and megaphones, teenth Amendment. swinging rattles and waving flags and many of matronly appearance and not a subject to their jurisdiction." few crowned with the dignity of gray hairs. It was a great spree and these the Yale Law Journal and since then rewomen, making up probably a quarter printed in pamphlet form, Mr. Shirman second. or a third of the crowds, were as demonstrative in their enjoyment of it as were the men themselves A contagious spirit cast aside for a liberty of intercourse which was not abused. They were like boys out for a frelic.

Now, this presents a new phase of the have been impossible a generation ago. even ten or fifteen years ago, and not until the election of 1896 and more notably, the exciting election for Mayor in 1897, did former in the Constitution and in Constitutional literatic appear in New York. Is it the bicycle ture, the two modes of use, while confusing when which has caused a change so radical, mixed together in the same term at the same time. bringing women into relations of public are equivalent to each other, and the Shai clause, comrade-hip with men once union our society? However it at may be, the New Woman was startlingly in evidence tautological -- mere surplusage on Tuesday evening, and it was all taken literary more than a Constitutional blunder. It is AGUINALDO'S eyes. The Money Devil hops in by everybody as a matter of course.

presence of so great a multitude of women, think it will be found very satisfactory. many unaccompanied by men and many

ment to merrymaking than there was by MAN says is impossible the men and women who thronged Broad-

street on election night. Evidently women have come out of the uous frolic of men; and if the consequence is always to be as it was on election night will be good-certainly for the men

The Trust Flasco. If Mr. BRYAN's mortification at the failure of his trust issue moves him to make charges of cowardice and slavishness against the majority which refused to join in his anti-capitalistic rebellion, we advise him first to examine an address delivered in the United States Senate in 1807 by the Hon. SAMUEL D. McENERY, representing the Democratic State of Louistana:

its energies and to impoverish its people a trust in comparison with which the power, the influence and the ability, if you may so call it, of the Sugar Trust | lating to offences on the high seas shall be is but an infinitesimal portion. I refer to the great , American Cotton Company, which controls some keys;" that the President may employ the new process for baling cotton."

This "trust in comparison with which the power of the Sugar Trust is but insas, Jones making the pitiable pretence the same after the guano is gone. that it was not so much of a trust as the Standard Oil Company. One step below D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, chief promoter of the unique and nasty monopoly in the Government publication called " Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

The anti-trust campaign was sham, something that can never be popular. And moreof New York. Although McKinley's majorover the American people have too able teenth Amendment to the Constitution an understanding of trusts.

#### The German Vote.

ers that because of their aversion to what sition by this Government: was four years ago. For example, al- was called "Militarista" our citizens of Pakers, or New Nantucket, Gallego, though ROOSEVELT in 1898 received only German descent would vote with approx- Jarvis. 112,000 votes in New York county, the Re- imate solidity for BRYAN. Every effort Navassa was made to cultivate this alleged oppoday to over 150,000, or within less than sition to "Militarism." A bureau was Enderburg. 5.900 of what it had been at the test of established in the city of Washington under McKean, 1896. In Kings the McKinley vote was the leadership of a Mr. HABERKORN, who Frants, the same as in 1896. But in Kings the combined the special advantages for his Bryan vote rose 31,000, and in New York | peculiar duties of being a German by birth who had been a Republican. The Bryan Annes. speeches of Mr. CARL SCHURZ Were voluvoters who refused to support BRYAN'S | minously distributed and the votes to be because they thought that, while their mated in the battleground States according Dangerous Islands.

Indiana 64.200	Nebraska 39.200
Illinois 192.400	Kansas 30.000
Michigan 76,000	Kentucky 34,800
Wisconsin 150,200	New York, over 200,000
The result of the	e election, however,
shows that in each	of the above States,
	ception of Kentucky,
with the possible ex-	ception of Kentucky,
in which the German	vote is next to the
amallest overwhelm	ing majorities were
given for the cause	of sound money and
for the maintenance	of our flag in all the
	The state of the s
countries over which	n it floats. The fact
is that the claims of	the Democrats served
to offend a class of	sturdy citizens whose
Agent aims to to suptai	a the glower of their

was carried for BRYAN. posterous. They make, as the wars of 1866 and 1870 have shown, as good soldiers as any; they are not cowards, and it was therefore a slander, and so understood by them, when their patriotism or prowess was questioned by Democratic leaders. Mr. Schuz's refined arguments on anti imperialism may have been thought dangerous for a time, but after the simple answer that the Democrats were instrumental. under BRYAN's orders, in ratifying the treaty which gave us the Philippines, and that we could not afford to let these islands go into the hands of any other nation. there was but one result possible in reason,

It is a pleasure to feel that the spirit of in public questions, no matter by whom raised, may always be looked for in that part of the population which is of German

to wit, a practically united vote against

BRYAN.

### The Lesson of the Humble Guano Islands.

Among those who maintain that the ROWLAND BLENNERHASSET MAHANY. This brings us to a notable feature States, nobody has been more metaphysi- over the country. The party is safe from the cff rt to hold this primary was resisted by the men, the college boys and the street which that theory encounters in the Thir- election, was to attack the Administra-

In the Thirteenth Amendment, procampaign devices. With few exceptions, hibiting slavery, the prohibition is specif- treatment of those American islands. The too, they were obviously respectable ically applied not only to all places " within women, mostly young, but including also the United States," but also to "any place

In an essay contributed last spring to attempts to jump this difficulty in the following manner:

" It will be said that the final clause of the Thirways at once to signify the members of the be -which is more than human language can bear with-out torsion. However, as the members of the body politic constitute the body politic, and 'United States' as the name of the latter is put by metonymy for the ing to the one word, and the pe ultithat the final clause, as the outcome of Lall, he

certainly a blunder of some sort." What was the consequence? Was not | This is fine drawn, and it will require the prevalent good temper and considerate close attention to grasp Mr. Shirman's behavior of the crowds directly due to the argument; and when grasped we do not SINKENZOOPER'S "Lament of the Peerless."

At least nine years before the adoption in all that boisterous crowd and that Mr. Shirman, for the convenience of his wild from there was no clash of rude and general theory, discovers a idunder of tanwild trobe there was no clash of rude and coarse behavior. Political comines were today or surplusage, the Statutes of the fergotten in the prevalent spirit of fun. Nor were the high spirits manifested the product of artificial stimulants, except in small measure; yet never and nowhere the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States, but not within the statutes of the United States already recognized very taments are stated in the statutes of the United States already recognized very taments are stated in the statutes of the United States already recognized very taments are stated in the statutes of the United States already recognized very taments are stated in the statutes of the United States already recognized very taments are stated in the statutes of the United States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the united States already recognized very taments are stated in the u forgotten in the prevalent spirit of fun. United States already recognized very Tammany Hall to say that their political judg-

The Act of August 18, 1856, provides that way from Twenty-third to Forty-second upon the discovery and peaceable occupation by an American citizen of a guano island, rock or key, not under the jurisseclusion of homes to share in the tumult- | diction of any other Government, the President may at his discretion consider such island, rock or key " as appertaining to the United States." By supplementary acts it is provided that the discoverer or his assigns may "at the pleasure of Congress" enjoy exclusive rights on these guano islands appertaining to the United States; that the President may require him to give bonds; that guano shall be taken from such islands only for the use of citizens of the United States or of persons resident therein; that the traffic inguano between the islands and the United States shall be regulated by our coastingtrade laws: that offences committed on shads shall be regarded as if com-" In the South there is now threatening to strangie | mile of on a United States vessel on the high seas, and that the United States laws re-"extended over such islands, rocks and land and naval forces of the United States to protect the rights of the American citizens occupying such islands; and, finally, that fluitesimal" was on the top of the Bryan the United States Government shall have campaign of 1900 in the person of the chair- the right to abandon these islands, to take man of the Democratic National Com- away its flag from them and to withdraw mittee, the Hon. James K. Jones of Arkan- from sovereignty and jurisdiction over

Since the passage of this statute in 1856 numerous islands in the Atlantic and Jones was the Democratic leader in the Pacific have, as a matter of fact, appertained House of Representatives, the Hon. James to the United States and become subject to its sovereignty, jurisdiction and laws by mere Executive act; and a few of mere Executive act, passing out from under our jurisdiction and flag-

At the time of the adoption of the Thirabout sixty such islands or groups of islands were subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Here is the catalogue, In the beginning of the campaign it the first ten islands being mentioned in was asserted by Mr. BRYAN and his follow- the chronological order of their acqui-

Ganges. Groningue Howland, or Nowlands. liumphreys, Kemns, Liderons. Low Islands. Mackin. Mary Letitias Maldens Islands. Marys. Mathews. Nassau. Palmyros Baumans, Penhuyns, Pescado, Carolina. Prospect, Quiros. Rietsons, Rozeweins Islanda Dangers Rock. Samarang Islande. Davids. Duke of York Sarah Anne, Sidneys Islands, Farmers. Starbuck, or Hero. Favorite. Flint. Stavers. Walkers.

Frances.

Great Swan Islands, Little Swan Islands Gardners, No man will pretend that Navassa, or the Duke of York, or Sarah Anne, or Stavers Island, is "within the United States." At the same time our sovereignty attaches to them all, our flag is over them. and they are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. They were subject first aim is to sustain the glory of their adopted country and to defend it against all who may seek its degradation. It is worthy of note that not a single State having a large German population to our jurisdiction when the Thirteenth Amendment was adopted, and under the specific provision of that amendment neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, could Constitute the line of telegraph stations along the route and inspected the streets for the purpose of seeing that all obstructions were removed. tionally exist in them.

Washington, or Cabuga.

The idea that Germans are afraid of It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Shipmilitary service is, to say the least, pre- MAN's theory that the phrase mentioning United States but not within the United States was a mere blunder of tautology or

Nor will his general proposition, that

is to be congratulated on the reelection of the Hon. DE ALVA STANWOOD ALEXANDER as the Representative from the Thirtythird Congress district. Mr. ALEXANDER true patriotism and of wise discernment is a serious person, a legislator of deserved influence and a credit to Buffalo.

The other Erie district, the Thirty-second, will be represented in the Fifty-seventh House, as in the Fifty-sixth, by Congressman Ryan, a Democrat. The Republipopent was our old acquaintance, the Hon.

Constitution extends in its full force to MAHANY's persistent efforts to get himall territory, wheresoever situated, under self back to Washington have been watched the flag and jurisdiction of the United with apprehension by Republicans all cally ingenious than Mr. PAUL R. SHIPMAN | him for at least two years longer. It now tion's policy in the Philippines and to uphold Mr. BRYAN's ideas as to the proper Republican President whom MAHANT intended to attack carried Erie county by five or six thousand plurality while the alleged Republican who intended to attack him was snowed under in the Thirty-

The Republican majority in the next House will be large enough to enable it to dispense easily with the presence of of comradeship prevailed among them teenth Amendment implies that places subject to the ROWLAND BLENNERHASSET. By his conand the conventional feminine reserve was jurisdiction of the United States are not of necessity tinued absence from Washington it will

within the United States. The clause does appear profit immensely in dignity and comfort. to imply this distinction, but the appearance is due. It is true that when Mr. MAHANY sat to the fact that the term 'United States,' though used | for the Thirty-second he gained distinction, but it was the somewhat unpleasant woman question or problem. It would politic and at the same time the body points useff distinction of being the Jim Ham Lewis of

> "Ah, well-a-day and out, alack! The soldier's on the workman's back. I see the savage fortress frown whence despots shoot the people down. I see the Declaration smashed and Freedom all n-backed and gashed. The Constitution bleeds and moans and dies amid Jo. Phillippines I see most agonizing scenes. hear the sobs. I hear the sighs, and tears in glee and good men droop in misery."

#### "The Octopus will cobble us. ABSALOM, my son!"

Well, Uncle ADLAI has had change of scene others with such escort? At any rate, of the Constitutional Amendment in which and the joy of travel, and at length he must for Vice-President.

has there been more complete abandon- United States-a status which Mr. Ship- for McKinley and Bryan almost exactly as BISHOP POTTER ON THE PHILIPPINES they were cast and the greatly diminished Democratic majority as it turned out to be. They were not disappointed by the results of the election, for those were as they exmany Hall who had any delusions about the

prospects of the election. The Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League will meet to-day for the purpose of passing the customary resolutions of

If some chemist could extract the feelings of the Hon. HENRY ULULATION JOHNSON of Indiana in this sclemn hour and mix them wit those of the Hon. CARL SCHUEZ, there would be discovered an oil of wormwood more acrid and potent than ever yet bit the throat

sympathy

The rush for stocks in Wall Street yesterday showed that even the financiers couldn't discount the good effect of the sound money victory, a though they tried pretty hard.

The Hon GAMALIEL BRADFORD knew that Mr. BRYAN was a second Lincoln and would be elected. We cannot believe that the Atlantean intellect of Mr. BRADFORD will be dazzled by the figures of the election returns. It will hold with unshaken firmness that Mr. BRYAN was elected just as certainly as the Maine was

And the Republican party likewise made clean sweep in Porto Rico

Don't fight: vote! That was the general order scrupulously obeyed in Tuestay's memorable election. And now that the battle a the polls is ver-a battle in which both passions ockets were engaged—there is no more left of the angry fire than could be found in the wad of ablack cartridge after a salute to the sun The differences between parties in a republic these islands have been abandoned by may or a time engender bitterness, but in the warmth of fraternity that bit erness melts away like snowflakes in the spring. No true American strikes the man that is down.

> The precise share of the Hon. DABSTER RAVIS in this brilliant Brennings victory cannot be estimated, but it must be great and sweet.

Three cheers for the Pre-identi

The Hon. JOHN JACOB LENTZ of Columbus and Cour d'Alène was the flercest spirit in the Bryan company. Among many good squeakers and gibberers he was the best. He outcapered all the other anti-imperialists. He outjabbered all the other anti-militarists. He was the loudest roarer in the menagerie. That the constituents of so remarkable a statesman should be ungrateful enough to refuse to reelect him to Congress will be remembered with horror by all students of ingratitude.

The Hon. PITHECANTHROPUS PETTIGREW deserves a letter of condolence from the Hon. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

### GRAND MARSHAL M'COOK'S THANKS. He Especially Commends His Staff and Aids

in the Sound Money Parade. Gen. Anson G. McCook, who was grand marshal of the sound money parade last Saturday, has I sued a general order in which he says: "The grand marshal hereby tenders to his Immediate staff and aids his thanks for the thoroughly efficient manner in which his orders were carried out, as well as the conscientious devotion to duty displayed by every one on Saturday, Nov 3. In the face of a severe storm which was as dishearlening as it was forbidding, the mounted staff and escort reported promptly at the hour designated and remained on duty for nine hours, which was a severe test of rive deal and grant and a new control of the staff of the eevere test of physical endurance and emphasized your devotion to the cause.

Gen. McCook also names the following as being especially deserving of commendation Col. A. Noel Blakeman, onlef of staft Major George De Forest Barton, onlef of mist capt. Charles Curle, Jr., Gen. N. W. Day, command-thard Col. A. Col. Jr., Gen. N. W. Day, command-

# IN MEMORY OF MAX MULLER,

Largely Attended Meeting Held at Col University Yesterday. Scholars of this city and vicinity gathered surplusage on the part of the authors of in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, the Thirteenth Amendment, will not hold | Yesterday afternoon to pay a tribute to the memory of Max Müller. Seventy-five volumes of the rostrum. The lecture hall was crowded "whatever territory is subject to the Jurisdiction of the United States is within the United States and under the Constitution."

A Merciful Escape.

The Republican party in Erie county is to be congratulated on the reelection of the restrum. The lecture hall was crowded when President Seth Low called the meeting to order. He introduced Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson, professor of Indo-Iranian languages and liberatures, who reviewed Müller's life. Richard J. H. Gotthell, professor of Semitic languages, and Nicholas Murray Butler, dean of the School of Philosophy, spoke, and a short enlogy was read by Prof. Frank A. McLouth of New York University. The Swami Abhedananda of India said that every competence of the country is to be congratulated on the reelection of

men person in India knew more or less about Muller. Müller.

Other speakers were Prof. Thomas Randolph Price, Dr. Gabriel Engelsman of the College of the City of New York, Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia, Prof. G. E. Shiher of New York University, and Prof. Adolphe Cohn

# The Direct Primary Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your description of the direct pr mary law and wha it has accomplished in Minnes ta must be encan party is likewise to be congratulated | couraging to any one who has observed the on this circumstance, for Mr. RYAN's op- evil results so often issuing from nominating conventions. It may not be amiss to inform your readers also that a direct primary was held in Arlington last spring to non inste candidates for the Town Council and the Beard of Education for one of the wards.

As you may gather from the enclosed circular,

the local or town machine. This opposition women who took part in it, vying with of New Jersey in disposing of the difficulties appears that his purpose, in case of his took many forms, from professed sympathy with the idea only, cou led with a suave proposal to lay it on the table until it might be better understood or the other wards might be induced to take it up, all the way up to the tireats of dre consequences to be inflicted by the County Committee or the officials of an outraged State. In spite of all this the direct primary was held precisely as sufficient in the plan. It must be owed, however, that the promise of freedom from most insolent much ne dictation and of enlarged power to the citizen to make good obtainions which the direct primary offered was ac cuted by only a small minority of the kep ble us of the ward. The method proceeded with was as follows: The Republican association of the ward adopted a resolution instructing the executive committee to advertise for nomina ions on two consecutive Saturdays, each name to have ten incors raind at the lames to be advertised on the next Saturday. The trimary was held five days thereafter. Ballots cutaining all the nominations were provided by the executive committee and the pirty voters marked their preferences. The count of ballots, or rather of the names marked, determined the eaching of we owere non nated without waiting for to be grolling, the kery and une rhainty of a colescate convention. The plan included the unnost publicity as to nomine s, and in this and other features was designed to promote be estibilities in the full—t participation of the party voters. These reasons account for the opposition of those who wish to seen the party small enough to enable them to manipulate it for their own selfish purposes.

But unless party neumanations are to be abanded and, some plan must be adopted to make them produce better cand dates. Very 11 en this must come through a legal enactment that will remove the power from the party machine. If the posal to lay it on the table until it might be bet- the Bish p's article. Considering the newly ter understood or the other wards might be

must come through a legal enactment that we remove the power from the party marchine. The Manescan law describes the Manescan law describes the sine ow thereof. The accountive does not bediente very clearly host therefore day, here needs to be ample ruddien and time for examination. J. Albert Stown.

ABLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 5, 19 0. Roentgen Acknowledges the Barnard Medal.

Prof. Wilhelm Conrad you Roentgen, the discoverer of the Roentgen rays, has a knowledged the teceipt of the Bar, and medal, which be reckoned as humane from nominations was awarded to him be Columbia University in Jule. In his letting Pression Low, Reentgen

His Positions as to Roman Catholics Calmly Criticised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bishop pected them to be, almost to a figure. Choken | Potter has an article in the November issue of was the only one in the higher ranks of Tam- the Century on "The Problem in the Philippines," to which I should like to call your attention. The publishers of the Century in roduce the B shop to their readers as "this unprojud ced and candid observer and practised writer," so that I am sure he will be glad to have pointed out to him some errors in his statements of fact and some weakne ses in his logic. The purport of the article is to show that the Church and, specially, the friars, are responsible for the melancholy condition of the Philippines to-day, and that it is the plain duty of the United States Government to expel the friars and regulate (more or less) the operations of the Church. Very early in the article the Bishop makes it clear that "the priest and his paraphernalia" (this phrase is the Bishop's) are not to his liking, and he brings a comprehensive indiciment against the Catholic Church in the following words:

But the gravest aspects of the ecclesiastical history of the Philippines appear when we turn to look in the pages of their own historians for the influence. whether of Institutions or Individuals, in bringing pagan tribes nobler ideals and a doctrine or practice resembling in even some remote degrees those of the brotherhood of Jesus Christ

I do not propose to argue this point with the Bishop, and merely quote his words to show the general trend of his views. What I am chiefly concerned with is his argument respectng the friars. Here it is,

That these things [various abuses] and others

like them were largely due to the malign influence of the so called religious orders-Heaven save the k!-has repeated y and very recently been donied with a coarseness and vulgarity of vituperato which I need not further refer than to say that to minds capable of forming a dispassionate pinton upon any subject it was sufficient evidence of their truth. Other evidence, however, there is in the history of the Philippines, abundant, continuous and of indisputable authority, most of all to those who have ventured to challenge it. The Jesuits were expelled from the Philippine Islands in the year 1768 by virtue of an Apostolio brief of Pope Clement XIV. It is quite true that they were permitted to return in 1852, but only on condition that they should confine their labors to strictly educational and missionary work. And these were undoubtedly the least obnoxious of the orders, the others-the Austin Friars, Recoletos, Dominicans and Franciscans-being identified with incidents in the social and domestic life of the Philippine people, the corruption of their households and the adroit sequestration and appropriation of their property, which will continue to make any attempt of the United States to avoid or evade the question of the friars an utterly vain and futtle one.

The above argument contains two distinct propositions, which I reduce to syllogistic form, the first being as follows: To establish the truth of a proposition it is off-

cient to state that it has been denied with "a coarseness and vulgarity of vituperation. But-that the trouble in the Philippines is due to the "malign influence of the co-called religious orders—Heaven save the mark!—" has been denied with "a coarseness and sulgarity of vitupera

Therefore, the proposition that the trouble in the Philippines is due to the "malign, &c.," is true. I think I need not pause to comment upon ils argument longer than to invite Bishop Potter to apply it in connection some of Martin Luther's comments on Cathdoctrine and Catholic practice in the early days of the Reformation, and see what follows. The second proposition, viz.: the proof from Pope Clement XIV.'s expulsion of the Jesuits from the Philippines in 1768, may be stated syllogi-t cally as follows:

Abuses must be very bad indeed before the Pope will interfere to remedy the least of them. But (the Bishop thinks that) Pop Clement XIV. "by Apostolic brief" expelled the Jesuita isher trace the "least obnorious" of the orders) from the Philippines in 1768.

Therefore, abuses by the friare must have been pretty bad in the Philippines. This proposition is not devoid of artistic beauty as it stands, but I regret to say that requirements of historical accuracy will not allow it to stand as the Bishop puts it. For Bishop Potter's information I am compelled to cite the following historical facts, which he will verify with ease in the nearest e cyclopædia. Pope Clement XIV. could not have expelled the Jesuits from the Philippines in 1768 "by Anostolic [or any other] brief," for the good and

sufficient reason that he was not Pope at that till 1769. The order expelling the Jesuits from the Philppines was issued Feb. 27, 1767-not by Clement of his works were piled upon a table in front XIV., who was then plain Cardinal Ganganelli, nor by Clement XIII., who was then Pope, but by Charles III. who was then King of Spain. The Jesuits had prevously been expelled from

Portugal (1759) and from France (1764), in both

cases by the civil authority. So far from Clement XIII havi g anything to do with this sotion, he, in 1765, reconfirmed the society in its Furthermore, the Jesuits were recalled to the Phili pines in 1852, not by the then Pope (Pius IX), but by the then Governor, who asked their aid for missionary work in the more savage parts of the archipelago. Their return was unaccompanied by any -pecial restriction from the ecclest stical authorities. I believe the Jesuit province in Spain then contained but 600

spared at the time. To save Bishop Potter unnecessary trouble, I may here state that Pope Clement XIV. issued his bull, "Dominus ac Redemptor noster," die solving the Jesu t order-not expelling it from anywhere -in 1773. The society was reestab lished by Pius VII in his bull. Sollicitudo om-

embers or so and only seven fathers could be

nium ecclesiarum," in 1814. I do not greatly blame Bishop Potter for no wing aware of these facts, but it is a little unfortunate for his argument that they fit it so badly. I invite renewed contemplation of the B shop's second syllogism in the light of the

history I have cited. I must touch upon just one more passage o arisen duties of the United States in the Phil ppines, he sa 8:

questions as, for example, What has the United States to say to a pronunctamento like this? so frequently rejected and condemned by the Supreme

"You must also reject and condemn liberty of wor

"And we must, therefore, courageously face such

ship, liberty of the press, liberty of thought and the other liberties of perdition condemned and rejected by "You must also reject and condemn liberalism and

also modern progress and civilization as bring false progress and false civilization. You must utterly abominate civil marriage and regard it as pure concubinage.

You must also condemn and reject the interference of the civil authorities in any ecclesiastical affairs so much in vogue newadays." I take these instructions from a lately published

pamp let in Manila. This pamphlet was issued without duly expressed Church authority until the organ of the Roman Catholio Church in Manila, a Spanish newspaper called I berastus, admitted the fact tha the Jesuits had published it. Let us fir t briefly assume that the facts as

all ged above are true, viz.: that the Jesuits did I sue a pamphlet in which were contained admonitions su stantially as quoted by the like-op; and let us suppose further that the chy. What would the United States have to do with it? Under what statutes or what article of the Constitution would it be within the province of a State or of the Federal Government to take action against the Jesuits for admonishing beir people in this fashion on a matter of faith and morals? Does the Bishop think it the province of the United States to prevent, for example, our preachers from war ing the faithful gainst jo ning the Masonic order or from

Has he ever seen the Libernatus newspaper.

translation from the Spanish?

Did he ever see this "pamphiet" from which If so, has he verified the correctness of the which he describes as the "organ of the Roman

Cat solie Church in Manila' Is not the paper to which he alludes the Libertas, published by the Dominican friars?

Has he not simply based his argument on ne «spaper despatches? I have no seen t e "pamphlet" of which the Bishop talks with such certainty. I hazard the opinion, however, that u on examination i will prove to be the leaflet issued annually by the Jesuit fathers in Manila at the close of the r Lenten retreat, which leafle usually contains a brief synopsis of matters of faith and morals touched opon in the retreat conferences Furthermore, if the leadet contains matter such as that quoted by the Bishop, I hazard the opinion that the said matter will be found to have been taken from the Syllabus Errorum issued to the Universal Church by Paus IX. Dec. 8, 1864, with the encyclical letter Quanta Cura, which Syllabus is applicable, and has for thirty-six years been applied to the entire Catholic Church all over the world. It will no doubt be found in recent editions of his encyclopædia. Will he, after reading, tell us what action he thinks the United States should take

on it right here at home? Sir, I do not write all this with the object of securing a mere dialectical advantage over Bishop Potter. It is not for me, an ordinary Catholic layman, to presume to measure swords with an ecclesia tical authority in furtherance of any such object. I do it in support of my plea that in this matter wherein there are prejudices already so flercely raging there should be a general truce of silence, a east till all the facts are in.

Were Bishop Potter's statements of fact as correct as they are incorrect and his reasoning as strong as it is weak, I hold that this is no time for him-"unprejudice! and candid observer," as the Century styles him-to come forward with such a statement as that in this month's Century. He is the head of a great Protestant denomination, and as such car bardly appear as amicus curio at this stage. He is, indeed, almost a direct party to the whole case-which to one of extraordinary difficulty. Will you not use your influence in the direc-tion of securing a suspension of judgment and of argument till all the testimony is taken? NEW YORK, NOV. 6. THOMAS F. WOODBACH.

#### Gen. Wood on Havana's Yellow Fever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Evening Post of Oct. 24 was an article headed "Fever Cases Concealed." In this article is what appears to be a quotation from THE SUN which charges me with stating that last year the yellow fever record in Havana was concealed. The Evening Post makes certain inferences which reflect upon Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow, although the latter's name was not mentioned. I did not state directly or indirectly that the fever situation was concealed. I stated the fever situation last December, saying that in December, 1899, there were more deaths in the civil population from yellow fever than in any December in ten years, and that the fever was with us throughout the winter I stated also that at present the exact fever situation was given to the press for general publication daily, and that in the fall of 1898 this method of publication was not adopted. Statements then, I believe, were made monthly, and comparatively little was heard of yellow

The purpose of my statement was to correct an impression which I found to be generally prevalent, namely, that the yellow fever situation

alent, namely, that the yellow fever situation in Havana must be due to lack of proper sanitary precautions, and that it was in remarkable contrast with the conditions of last year, and in correcting this I stated that the conditions of this year were due to the enormous number of Spanish immigrants pouring into 'uba through this port, all of them food for fever.

I also stated that Havana was cleaner to-day than ever, inasmuch as the sanitary work inaugurated by Gen. Ludlow is being pushed forward with the same decree of intell gence and energy, and under the same personnel as during his Governorship of the city, that the sanitary condition of the city was better than before, as shown by the total death rate from all causes, even including yellow fever. There was nothing in my statements which could, directly or indirectly, he taken as a charge that there was any concealment of yellow fever last year. Such an inference is unfair to me and unjust to the officers in charge at Havana. The misstatements in this particular should be corrected. Very respectfully.

LEONARD Wood.

Major-General, Military Governor. HAVANA, Nov. 8.

Germany's First Woman Doctor. From the Lancet. It was in the year 1754 that the degree of M.D. time. He did not a cend the Pontifical throne | The Vossiche Zeitung of July 18, 1754, mentions that the medical faculty of the University of Halle had granted the degree of M.D. to F rau Halle had granted the degree of M.D. to F rau Dorothea Christiana Erxlebin after she had passed the examination with distinction. The little of her "dissertation," witch, according to the custom of that time, was written in Lavin, was "Quod nimis cite et jucunde curare sare finit causa minus tular curationis." This lady had been an apprentice of her lather, awell-known medical practitioner at Quod linhurs, and as she could not matriculate at a university she learned medicine by reading only. By a royal decree of Frederick the Great she was then recommended to the faculty of Hall has a candidate for graduation, but she presented herself only after the death of her husband. She also published an essay on the utility of learning for the female sex.

# Coon's All Right.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Mr. Coon Bible of Norman, Oklahoma, believes that he is eligible. Cen you recommend him?

GUTHRIB, Oklahoma, Nov. 5. Uncle Sam to the G. O. P.

O. O. P., You done me proud And the Flag Ain't likely to be a rag Soon: and our Money to The real thing. Gee whis.

Are a loo-loo. And the National Credit, 'tis a yard Wide and all sound in the regard Of the whole world. You've made Our trade The biggest thing on earth,

And its length, breadth, height and girth Will continue to grow As long as you show The same kind of spirit The Land

Will expand From the Orient to Porto Rico, And we'll find means To convert the Philippines And mak- every goldarned Tagaloo Whoop for the glorious Red, While and Blue, And wave his shirt tall in the air. Booming Liberty everywhere. You've made Prosperity A substance, not a shadow, And have set the seal Of permanence on it, and I feel Safe in trusting to your hands This, the greatest of all lands I have no fear That you will monkey with its running gear, Or seek to shunt it Onto some siding, where All other nations may pass it there. Rusting decaying, obsolete, A dismal monument to folly and defeat

You are a good thing, G. O. P., And I'll push you along with my guarantee. Here's a health to you, my baby. And a stirring strain of song From the heart of your loving Uncle As he watches you grow strong; And stronger, as the people Stand by you in their might. Believing to the utmost That what you are is right. And in your care the Nation. Corfided to you, can But grow to power surpassing The grandest dreams of man To every clime and country Its Flag shal be unfurled. Shall educate the world.

And them's my sentiments. And you' Well, you are IT More than a little bit.

And say.

Hooray!!

Didn't everything come our way!

HONDURAS BROUGHT TO TERMS.

.Directs the Immediate Payment of the Indem nity Beinanded by the United States. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. In a despatch to the Secretary of State Mr. Everett, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Guatemala, says he has received a telegram from the Minister

of Foreign Affairs of Honduras saying that the

Honduran Government has directed the imme-

diate payment of the indemnity demanded by the United States for the murder of Frank Pears and that a draft will be forwarded at once. The Pears case has been a source of cortroversy between Honduras and the United States for a long time. Pears was from Pittsburg, Pa. He went to Honduras on businesabout the time a revolution in that country was about the time a revolution in that country was ending. While walking through the streets of a town he was challenged by a soldier, but not understanding Spanish, continued to advance. The soldier irred, killing Pears. It was shown by the evidence gathered by the United States that Pears was in plain sight of the soldier and that no outbreak was expected in the town. Relatives of Pears made a claim for indemnity, which was backed up by the United States. The Government of Honduras strongly resisted the contentions of the United States, contending that the shooting was justifiable in time of internal troubles.

While the matter was in the stages of diplomacy some relatives of Pears made an arrange-

While the matter was in the stages of diplomacy some relatives of Pears made an arrangement with Honduras by which they were to receive certain property concessions in lieu of the payment of indennity. This compact was repudiated by the United States, and the State Department made an independent claim for \$10,000 against Honduras on the ground that as Pears was an American citizen his murder was an outrage against the United States Government. Honduras was not willing to pay the money, and the State Department then changed its request to a demand. A second demand was necessary to bring Honduras to take the saction, of which the State Department was informed to-day.

#### CARE WITH SUBWAY WORK. Inspector to Test Cement at the Place of

Manufacture. Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit subway has decided to station three inspectors at Egypt, Pa., during the continuance of Rapid Transit work here, to examine and certify to the quality of cement to be furnished by a concern there for tunnel work in this city Six million half-pound bags of cement will ha required in New York. Usually in city con-

required in New York. Usually in city contract work the cement is examined and certified to after delivery. To test cement thoroughly, however, requires twenty-eight days, and the plan to test before delivery will obviate the possibility of a large consignment being rejected after delivery and the danger of delay in the subway work. Large bins of cement will be kept on storage at Egypt, and consignments will be certified to by a lead monogram seal specially made.

Mr. Parsons said vesterday that he had not decided to recommend that the subway route along Forty-second street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway, be changed. He said however, that he had drafted provisional alternative plans for that section, as he had for other sections for which the construction contracts had not yet been awarded.

The "Autobiography" of Saint Ignatins. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I Venture to remind Father O'Conor that I am entitled to an apology for his use of the words "false," "malicious" and "dishonest" in an attack upon my chara ter published in THE SUN of Oct. 9 Lest his delay should be excused by my failure to quote "scholarly" authorities, or "produce

some passages." I proceed to do so. Every one realizes that Father O'Conor never used the "Spanish text" of which he speaks. It is still an uppublished may uscript in the Vatican archives. He translated the text of the Bollandists, in so far as he translated anything So to the Acta Sanctorum we turn.

The au horized Latin text there given makes it clear that Father O'Conor has omitted at least four or five hundred words out of the very first chanter, and "considerable" portions from other parts of the book. It likewis proves that Father O'Co or's "ethical reasons" are largely imaginary, for why should 'young readers' be kept from knowing that (as the omitted passage

kept from knowing that (as the emitted passage tells us) Saint Imatius carefully copied out portions from the lives of Christ and the saints, and was ruised to the thought of God at sight of the starry sky; and at one time deliberated about joining the Carthusians, and always cultivated the habit of telling the truth?

The Bola dist text shows, further, that the words "dolorem stomach" a pain in the stomach" are translated by Father O'Conor's edition as "interior spiritual suffering;" and again that the sentence "St Ignatius wished to enter an order where the primitive fervor had not relaxed" is Father O'Conor's rend tion of the very orposite: "In mentem veniebet de subneuda Religione que dissolutior esset et minus institutum suum serva a."

It is inter stug to note that the October number of the Month, a magazine published by the English Jesuits, in reviewing Father O'Conor's book, says: "We must protest against the carelessness with which the text has been handled. " Wherey rite translator comes across a passage which causes him difficulty, he either leaves it out or gives a loose and inaccurate manchrase."

And, by the way, has Fut er O'Conor noticed that his publishers are advertising his edition as the first English translation? And does he realize that it is really the econd?

The real and only paramount issue: The honor credit and happiness of the people of the United States. Sixteen millt n American ettigens voted on Tues-

REFLECTIONS AFTER THE BATTLE,

day, a larger number of electors than participated in an elective contest in this country before or in any country at any time. The Bryanites did best on Tuesday where they have established election laws regardless of "the consent of the governed" and poorest where there was a

full vote and an honest count The man with a shovel, the man with a hoe and the man with some money in the savings bank decided Tuesday's election in favor of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevell

The anti-imperialists gave the Prohibitionists a close race for political honors. The anti-imperialists had the Constitution to interpret; the Prohibitionists had the canteen to denounce. Neither attracted very much popular support, but the anti-imperialists excelled the Prohibitionists in one thing: They made

New Jersey, for forty years, from 1856 to 1896, Democratic, appears to be in the Republican column to stay. Ditto Maryland. Ditto Delawere

The new apportionment of seats among the States in the House of Representatives based upon the population returns of the June census will be made by a Republican House. At the same time the new allotment of Presidential electors will be made among the States - the number of electors in each being the number of Senators and Representatives added to-

In this city on Tuesday, in addition to Presidential Electors, seven candillates on the State ticket, three Judges and members of Congress, candidates for State Senator and for members of Assembly were voted for-thirteen in all Next year Mayor, Comp-troller, Register, County Clerk, Sheriff, four Judges, Councilmen, Aldermen and members of Assembly will be voted for as well as a President of the Munici

pal Assembly and Coroners A cir. 1896, Missouri is the State to give the Bryan electoral ticket its largest vote. Texas and Georgia follow in the order named.

One New York city election district greatly honored on Tursday, and it was the Thirteenth election, too-the Thirteenth election of the Thirty first Assembly (the Mount Morris election district)-had three winning nominees on the Republican ticket, S S. Slater, for Senator: William Sherer, for McKinley Elector, and Arthur L. Sherer, for Assembly.

Of the original McKinley Cabinet at the beginning of the President's first Administration, only the following are still in office: Lyman J Gage, Treasury: John D. Long, Navy Department, and James Wilson. Department of Agriculture.

One assured result of Tuesday's voting in New York city will be a subdivision of many of the election districts, the number of those uptown which have an undue number of registered voters now being conalderable. After the Presidential election of four years age, and on the basis of the vote cast in that contest. the election districts of New York city were estab limbed for future elections, and continued without change at the Manoralty election of 1887, at the ing, however, there has here a great accretion is is a consequence of this the districts became man; of them too notations for the election officers and set cal hundred voters were distranchised in conse